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wish to be discharged from the asylum. Dr. Del Greco makes a plea for the establishment of special colonies, a system which has already proved successful in Germany and France, where patients of this class may be under supervision, but not subject to the restraints of an institution.

The second article is a clinical report of a case of Jacksonian epilepsy with a detailed account of the findings of the autopsy.

Considerable space is devoted to book reviews and the number closes with a report of the first Congress of the Italian Society of Neurology, held April 8th-12th, at Naples. A résumé is given of the following papers presented at the Congress: Aphasia, by Prof. G. Mingazzini; Physiology and Pathology of the Frontal Lobes, by Prof. Bianchi; and the Structure of Nerve Cells, by Prof. Fragnito. Announcements for the Congress of 1909, to be held at Genoa, are also given as follows: Prof. Catola will discuss Acute Myelitis from the clinico-experimental point of view; Prof. d'Abundo, the Physio-pathology of the Optic Thalamus; and Prof. Moreschi, Serum-diagnosis in Nervous Diseases.

THEODATE L. SMITH.

*A Mind that Found Itself, an autobiography.* By CLIFFORD WHITTINGHAM BEERS. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1908. pp. 363.

The author was a rather brilliant graduate of Yale in the class of 1897, who, soon after leaving college and entering business had an attack of acute melancholia and threw himself from the fourth story window of his home, was taken to an asylum where after some three years he regained his equilibrium, was out for a few days and then alternated into a very exalted and maniacal state after which he very slowly recovered. His book is of very great value and interest from two points of view; first, because he has remembered with such detail the items of his delusions and can reproduce in a purely objective way his states of mind when insane and describes so vividly how gradually everything cleared up. This is its psychological part. In this sense the book is only slightly like that describing the recovery of Guillaume Monod who remembered although he still accepted in later years a few of the insanities of his morbid period. The second end achieved by this book and perhaps the chief one intended by the author is a criticism of the present management of our insane asylums, chiefly, though not entirely, the private ones. The evil lies first of all with the assistants who are often ignorant, utterly untrained, passionate, vindictive and cruel, subjecting patients sometimes to endless humiliations and outrage which they conspire not to see and to conceal from the physicians in charge. Sometimes physicians themselves indulge personal spites and dislikes and often, in asylums the heads of which have made great pretence of the "no restraint system", use it in some cases in its very worst form. To be strapped so tight that even the fingers cannot be moved and that every breath comes hard, so that the clothes cannot be pulled up at night and to be left to moan in pain for twelve hours for a series of days is an inhumanity that ought to be abolished. These things this author suffered and, as we may well believe him, to his detriment. If his book contributes to effect a reform in this respect alone, it will do great service.

*Mental Pathology in its relation to Normal Psychology: A Course of Lectures delivered in the University of Leipzig.* By G. STÖRRING. Translated by T. Loveday. Swan Sonnenschein & Co., London, 1907. pp. x, 298.

Professor Störring's *Vorlesungen über Psychopathologie* first appeared in 1900, and were at once welcomed by students both of normal and of abnormal psychology. The book met a real need, and

certain portions of it—especially the discussion of psychological method in Lect. i.—have, by their frequency of quotation, become in a minor way almost classical.

The translator "found himself hampered by the lack of any English work on mental pathology" to which he might refer students of psychology "without embogging them in a morass of clinical details." He, therefore, undertook the present translation, in the conviction that Dr. Stoerring "offers the student a judicious selection of cases and, as a rule, exercises a cautiousness in interpretation that may serve as a wholesome corrective of the extravagances characteristic of much recent amateur work on abnormal mentality." In the reviewer's belief, this favorable opinion is justified. The work of translation has been well and conscientiously done, so that the volume may safely be recommended for class-work in colleges and universities.

P. E. WINTER.

*Insanity and Allied Neuroses.* By G. H. SAVAGE and E. GOODALL. With 6 colored plates and 45 illustrations in the text. New and enlarged edition. W. T. Keener & Co., Chicago, 1907. pp. xiv, 624.

This little work, a member of a series of Clinical Manuals for Practitioners and Students of Medicine, was first published in 1884; republished in revised form in 1890; and, after several reprintings, has now been issued in a third, revised and enlarged edition. It is a practical and clinical manual, based on the authors' experience in the Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen, and is directly addressed to the medical student. Special attention has been given, in the present edition, to the sections which deal with pathology; and the six colored plates, showing the gross and fine appearance of the brain in certain pathological conditions, appear for the first time. The concluding chapters, dealing with the legal relationships of the insane and with the provisions of the lunacy act of Great Britain, will be of interest for comparative purposes to the American reader.

P. E. WINTER.

*Hypnotic Therapeutics*, by JOHN DUNCAN QUACKENBOS. Harper & Bros., New York, 1908. pp. 340.

Seven years have passed since the appearance of the author's "Hypnotism in mental and moral culture" and he now records the results of his experience which has been an unusually rich one during these years. He believes that by hypnotism and suggestion he can cause sleep, restore for a time at least those near death, that he can often cure pronounced cases of neurasthenia, delusions, obsessions, morbid fears and propensities such as kleptomania, mania for lying, imposture, and can even correct moral perversion, cure love when it reaches the intensity of mad infatuation and correct erotomania, dipsomania, absinthism, tea and coffee inebriety, addiction to cigarettes, cocaineism and stammering, and that he can cause singers and actors who are paralyzed by timidity to overcome their diffidence and succeed on the stage. Suggestion to him is a means of perfecting the pulpit orator, teacher, business man and typewriter. Even literary inspiration can be helped, and "psychics" has its place in pedagogy and in the home.

*Religion and Medicine*, by ELWOOD WORCESTER, SAMUEL McCOMB and ISADOR H. CORIAT. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York, 1908. pp. 427.

Of this book, with its twenty chapters, Dr. Worcester writes seven, Dr. McComb five, and Dr. Coriat six, with two jointly by the first two authors. The work, as a whole, represents what has come to be